

EXHIBIT 20



US005221794A

United States Patent [19]

Ackerman et al.

[11] **Patent Number:** **5,221,794**[45] **Date of Patent:** **Jun. 22, 1993**

[54] **PROCESS AND COMPOSITION FOR
MULTICOMPONENT ONE HUNDRED
PERCENT SOLID FABRIC SOFTENERS**

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[21] **Appl. No.:** 793,216

[22] **Filed:** Nov. 7, 1991

Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation of Ser. No. 472,738, Jan. 31, 1990, abandoned.

[51] **Int. Cl.⁵** C07C 209/00; C07D 233/24

[52] **U.S. Cl.** 548/349.1; 554/1;
554/52; 554/103; 554/223; 564/204; 564/215;
564/291; 564/292; 564/294; 564/296; 252/8.6;
252/8.75; 252/8.8

[58] **Field of Search** 252/8.6, 8.75, 8.8;
548/349.1; 554/1, 52, 103, 223; 564/204, 215,
291, 292, 294, 296

[56] **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

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2,583,772 1/1952 Gunderson 260/404.5 Q
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4,851,141 7/1989 Demangeon et al. 252/8.75

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

0048163 3/1982 European Pat. Off. .
0345475 12/1989 European Pat. Off. .

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Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Scully, Scott, Murphy and
Presser

[57] **ABSTRACT**

The invention relates to a method of producing a mixture of a quaternary ammonium compound, fatty acid, fatty acid ester and tertiary amine salt in situ which is a highly functional mixture that is manufactured in a single step reaction whereby quaternization is completed without the aid of solvents, especially flammable solvents. The single step reaction process eliminates separate blending of individual components. The compositions obtained can be used as fabric softeners, in modified clays, as hair treating compounds and as disinfectants.

17 Claims, No Drawings

PROCESS AND COMPOSITION FOR MULTICOMPONENT ONE HUNDRED PERCENT SOLID FABRIC SOFTENERS

This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 472,738, filed on Jan. 31, 1990, now abandoned.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates to a method of producing a mixture of a quaternary ammonium compound, fatty acid, fatty acid ester and tertiary amine salt in situ which is a highly functional mixture that is manufactured in a single step reaction whereby quaternization is completed without the aid of solvents, especially flammable solvents. The single step reaction process eliminates separate blending of individual components.

2. Brief Description of the Prior Art

The preparation of quaternary ammonium compounds is usually conducted in stainless steel or glass-lined equipment to which a tertiary amine is charged and a solvent. Flammable solvents such as isopropyl alcohol are generally used although mixtures of isopropyl alcohol and water sometimes are employed or water alone is used. Flammable solvents are also undesirable because they are a fire hazard and special handling procedures are required when they are used. In many applications, these solvents have to be stripped from the mixture when the reaction is completed because the ultimate use of the product is in a solventless or solid form.

After the reactants are loaded into the reactor they are heated to a temperature of about 50 to about 100° C. after which a quaternizing reagent is added. In some instances an exotherm is produced as a result of the quaternizing reaction and the reactor and its contents have to be cooled. The rate of addition of the quaternizing agent can also be controlled in order to minimize or eliminate the exotherm. As noted previously, in some instances, the solvent, if any is employed in the quaternizing reaction is stripped from the quaternary ammonium compound obtained since some commercial uses for the compounds are in solventless systems. Additionally, bulk shipments of quaternary ammonium compounds with solvents adds to transportation costs which is another reason to remove the solvents.

The largest use for quaternary ammonium compounds is as a fabric softener and presently accounts for more than about three quarters of the total market for these material. Some fabric softeners are supplied as a liquid dispersion of from about 3% to about 10% by weight of the quaternary ammonium compound which is adapted to be added during the rinse cycle of a commercial or home laundering operation. Another significant fabric softening application is the utilization of quaternary ammonium compounds in combination with a substrate such as a nonwoven fabric or a polymeric foam such as a polyurethane foam, this substrate so treated being added to a fabric dryer such as a clothes dryer while the fabric or clothes are still damp. The quaternary ammonium compound is formulated usually with a fatty acid ester which promotes the transfer of the quaternary ammonium compound from the nonwoven or porous polymeric substrate to the fabric or clothes.

Lastly, quaternary ammonium compounds are now being added to both solid and liquid laundry detergent

compositions so that the quaternary ammonium compound can be incorporated as a fabric softener during the wash cycle of fabrics or clothes. The most successfully utilized quaternary ammonium compounds in this last respect are the dimethyl (dihydrogenated tallow) ammonium chlorides or methyl sulfates. Other quaternary ammonium compounds such as imidazolines and amidoamine quaternaries are also used in this regard.

Where the quaternary ammonium compound is used on a substrate for transfer to fabric or clothing in a fabric or clothes dryer, it has generally been the practice to separately blend the fatty acid ester into the quaternary ammonium compound which involves the extra manufacturing steps of transportation, handling and blending of the fatty acid esters into the quaternary ammonium compounds. If these steps can be eliminated a cost savings could be realized.

Quaternary ammonium compounds are also used to manufacture organomodified clays which may be added to drilling muds utilized in drilling oil wells, the organomodified clay providing improved lubrication and rheological properties of the drilling muds. These organoclays are also employed as thixotropic agents in plastisols, organosols, paints and other protective coatings, grease additives, foundry additives, cosmetics, resins and printing inks. The most common quaternary ammonium compounds employed in this regard are methyl(di(hydrogenated tallow) benzylammonium chloride, dimethyl(di(hydrogenated tallow) ammonium chloride and dimethyl(hydrogenated tallow) benzylammonium chloride.

Quaternary ammonium compounds are also employed as bactericides the most common of which is the quaternary ammonium compound of benzylchloride and a dimethylalkylamine, the alkyl group having from about 12 to about 16 carbon atoms as well as trimethyl alkyl ammonium chlorides where the alkyl group is a long chain alkyl such as an octadecyl group. Additionally, dimethyldicoconut-oil fatty ammonium chlorides are also effective disinfectants e.g. bactericides or bacteristats, especially against anaerobic bacteria which are sulfate reducers that are found in oil wells, these bacteria causing severe corrosion problems and plugging of formations which this type of quaternary ammonium compound can minimize or eliminate. Additionally, these quaternary ammonium compounds effective against anaerobic bacteria are also effective in removing oil from sand stone formations in oil wells and provide a two-fold effect of functioning not only as a bactericide but also in promoting so-called secondary recovery of oil.

An additional use of quaternary compounds is in hair treatment because of the antistatic effects obtained with such compounds, as well as the increased wetting which promotes improvements in both wet and dry combing or brushing and improves luster and feel. The most commonly used quaternary ammonium compounds in this respect are trimethylalkylammonium chloride, pentaethoxystearylammonium chloride, dimethylstearylbenzylammonium chloride and dimethyldialkylammonium chlorides.

It is therefore an object to overcome these and other difficulties encountered in the prior art.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a method for manufacturing a mixture of quaternary ammonium compounds with a fatty ester inter alia which can be used in fabric softening applications. It is

also an object of the present invention to provide such mixtures.

It is a further object of the invention to provide mixtures of quaternary ammonium compounds with fatty acid esters, amine salts and fatty acids that can be employed in any or all of the foregoing applications.

These and other objects have been achieved according to the present invention which will be further understood in view of the following description and claims.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It has been found that a highly functional mixture of a quaternary ammonium compound, a fatty acid ester, an ammonium salt and a fatty acid can be obtained in a single step reaction without the aid of solvents, especially flammable solvents to thereby produce a mixture of highly functional components. The single step reaction thereby eliminates the separate blending of such individual components as the fatty acid ester, the ammonium salt and the fatty acid with the quaternary ammonium compound.

The advantage of the method of the present invention is that it provides a composition that is non-flammable and it is ready to be flaked or powdered because of its bulk form and can be used as a fabric softener, a fabric lubricant, a hair condition as well as an anti-static agent that can be released from a substrate such as a nonwoven fabric or a polymeric foam. These mixtures can also be used in combination with synthetic detergents or as lubricant, an emulsifier, in cosmetic preparations hair conditioning components clay modifiers, bactericidal compositions and as a flocculant.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

As noted, the invention relates to a method for producing a quaternary ammonium mixture that is highly functional by means of a single step reaction as well as the various compositions that can be obtained thereby and therewith.

In its broadest aspect the invention is directed to a method of producing a mixture of a quaternary ammonium compound, fatty acid, fatty acid ester and tertiary amine salt by reacting a tertiary amine, quaternizing agent and fatty acid, each in amount so that said mixture will contain at least a quaternary ammonium compound, a fatty acid, fatty acid ester and a tertiary amine salt. The tertiary amine employed according to the invention has the formula:

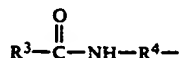


where R, R¹ and R² can be any of the following in any combination.

(1) linear or branched chain saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon groups having up to about 22 carbon atoms;

(2) a lower hydroxy alkyl group;

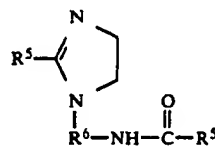
(3) an alkyl amido alkylene group of the formula:



where R⁴ is lower alkylene and R³ is any of R, R¹ or R²;

(4) lower alkoxy group;

(5) poly(oxyloweralkylene) group; so that at least one of R, R¹ or R² is one of said linear or branched chain aliphatic saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon groups; or said tertiary amine is an imidazoline of the formula:

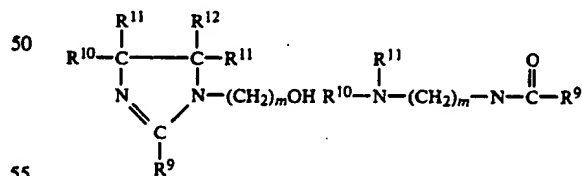


where R⁵ is a linear or branched chain, aliphatic saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon group having up to about 22 carbon atoms and R⁶ is a lower alkylene group; said quaternizing agent being known in the art and which will produce a quaternary ammonium compound having an anion A⁻. Generally these quaternizing agents are those having the formula R⁷_(a-b)X;

where R⁷ is a lower alkyl group or cyclo lower alkyl group such as benzyl, cyclohexylmethyl, tolyl, xylyl, naphthylmethyl, and X may be a chlorine, iodine, bromine, sulfate, methyl sulfate, carbonate, phosphate, borate group, formate, acetate, propionate, adipate, benzoate and the like where (a) is equal to the valence of X and (b) is from 1 to the valence of X.

said fatty acid is a linear or branched chain aliphatic saturated or unsaturated fatty acid having from about 12 to about 22 carbon atoms based on coconut oil, vegetable oils, seed oils animal fats and fish oils;

Various tertiary amines that can be employed in this regard include: dimethylamino propyl amine, amino ethylanolamine, distearyl methyl amine, dihydrogenated tallow methyl amine, ditallow methyl amine, dimethyl hydrogenated tallow amine, dimethyl coco amine, distearyl ethoxyethyl amine, stearyl bis-hydroxyethyl amine, stearyl bis (polyethoxy ethanol) amine, bis (tallowamidoethyl) 2-hydroxyethyl amine, bis (tallowamidoethyl) 2-hydroxypropyl amine, 1-hydrogenated tallow amido ethyl -2-hydrogenated tallow imidazoline 1-ethylene bis (2tallow, 1-methyl, imidazolinium) dimethyl amino propyl tallow amido-amine and hydrogenated tallow hydroxyethyl imidazoline



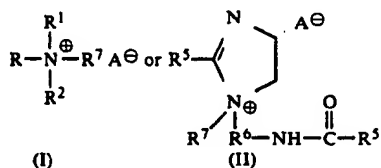
where R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹² are subsequently defined.

The prior art also disclosed other amines that may be used such as those described in the U.S. Patents to Marschner, U.S. Pat. No. 4,859,456; Caswell et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,857,213; Demangeon, U.S. Pat. No. 4,851,141 and Mermelstein et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,844,824 all of which are incorporated by reference (also referred to hereafter as "the prior art cited herein.")

Imidazoline compounds that may be used are also described in Demangeon (supra), whereas the quaternizing agents include; dimethyl sulfate,

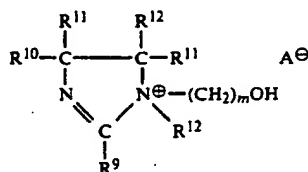
diethyl sulfate,
methyl chloride,
methyl bromide and
benzyl chloride as well as those cited in the prior art
cited herein.

The quaternary ammonium compound thus obtained
has the formula:



where R, R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ and R⁷ have been
defined above;

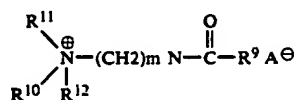
where A⁻ is an anion based on R⁷ (a-b)X or equivalent
anions known in the quaternary ammonium compound art;



where R⁹ is about C₈ to C₃₀ preferably about C₁₂ to
about C₁₈ alkyl or akenyls

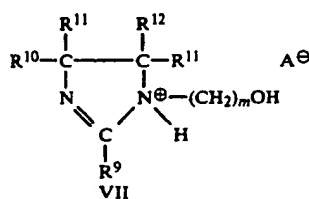
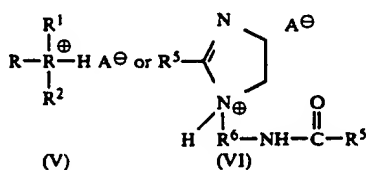
R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are independently hydrogen or C₁ to
about C₄ alkyl R¹² is C₁ to about C₄ alkyl
m is about 2 to about 3

A⁻ is preferably an anion such as chloride, bromide,
sulfate, methosulfate, nitrite, phosphate and carboxylate
(i.e., acetate, adipate, propionate, benzoate)

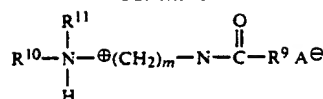


where R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹², m and A⁻ have been previously
defined.

The tertiary amine salt has the formula:

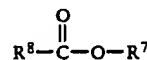


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VIII

and the fatty acid ester has the formula:



wherein R⁸ is a linear or a branched chain aliphatic
saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon group having
from about 11 to about 21 carbon atoms.

As used throughout this specification the terms lower
alkoxy, lower alkylene and lower alkyl are intended to
include compounds having up to about 3 or about 4
carbon atoms including the various isomeric configura-
tions thereof e.g. t-butyl, i-butyl, i-propyl and the like
and the various mixtures thereof whether such mixtures
of such groups contain components having one, or two,
or three or four carbon atoms or more and also where
such groups individually or in combination are in any of
their isomeric forms.

In another embodiment, according to the method of
the invention the tertiary amine, quaternizing agent and
fatty acid are reacted with one another each in an
amount so that the mixture obtained contains from
about 10 weight percent to about 80 weight percent and
especially from about 35 weight percent to about 55
weight percent of said quaternary ammonium com-
pound, about 15 weight percent to about 70 weight
percent and especially from about 10 weight percent to
about 30 weight percent of said salt, about 1 weight
percent to about 70 weight percent and especially from
about 5 weight percent to about 25 weight percent of
said ester and from about 5 weight percent to about 70
weight percent and especially from about 15 weight
percent to about 35 weight percent of said fatty acid
wherein the ratio of said quaternary ammonium com-
pound to said salt is from about 2:1 to about 1:2.

In one embodiment, the method of the invention is
preferably practiced so that the quaternary ammonium
compound that is obtained has the structural formula (I)
wherein at least one of R, R¹ and R² is a branched chain
or linear aliphatic saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon
group having from about 12 to about 22 carbon atoms,
preferably saturated, and especially those based on hard
tallow acids (i.e. hydrogenated tallow fatty acids) and
the balance, if any of the aforesaid R, R¹ and R² groups
is a lower alkyl group and R⁷ is a lower alkyl group. In
another embodiment X is a sulfate group.

The invention also relates to a mixture of the various
quaternary ammonium compounds as described above
in combination with the various fatty acid esters, fatty
acids, and tertiary amine salts also as described previ-
ously and in the amounts and ratios as described previ-
ously.

The invention also relates to a fabric softening article
of manufacture comprising a fabric softening amount of
any of the mixtures as described herein operatively
associated with a substrate that will release such mix-
ture to a fabric under fabric softening conditions en-
countered in a fabric or clothes dryer and includes the
use of any of the aforesaid mixtures in a fabric softening
relationship with a nonwoven or woven fiber or a poly-

meric pen-celled or substantially open-celled foam substrate, such combination being prepared in a manner well known in the art. The mixture is employed in an amount from about 0.1 to about 10 gms and especially 1 to about 39 grms per 9 in. by 11 in. sheet.

The various polymeric foams that are employed in this respect comprise polyurethane foams as well as any of the art known equivalent foams.

Additionally, the invention is directed to a fabric cleaning composition comprising a detergent in combination with a fabric softening amount of any of the mixtures described herein. These detergents can be any of the art known anionic, cationic, nonionic or amphoteric synthetic detergents or wetting agents that are well known in the art or a soap i.e. the reaction product of a fatty acid with an alkaline hydroxide that is water soluble e.g. fatty acid reaction products of sodium, potassium or ammonium hydroxides or amines or the art known equivalents thereof.

These surfactants are further described in Kirk-Othmer, *Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology*, 3rd Edition Vol. 22 pp. 332-432 which is incorporated herein by reference. Some specific detergents that are especially suitable in this regard include:

Detergents that can be employed in this respect comprise

alkyl benzene sulfate,
sodium lauryl ether sulfate
nonyl phenyl ethoxylates and
alkyl alcohol ethoxylates as well as those noted in the prior art cited herein.

The mixture of the invention is incorporated into the detergents (whether solid or liquid) by blending in a manner well known in the art. The amount of the mixture employed is any where from about 1 to about 50 and especially from about 2 to about 30 wt. % based on the quaternary ammonium compound and the active components of the detergent i.e. the component of the detergent that has both organophilic and hydrophilic groups.

The following example is illustrative.

The method of the invention as well as a mixture obtained according to this method is exemplified by the preparation of a mixture employing the following components in the indicated amounts.

Components	M.W.	Moles	% by Wt.
Dihydrogenated Tallow-Methyl-Amine	523	1.00	56.63
Stearic Acid			30.00
Dimethyl Sulfate	126	0.98	13.37

The amine was charged to a clean, dry reactor which was heated to 140° F. A slight nitrogen purge was employed over the amine that was charged to prevent it from coming into contact with any air that might enter into the reactor during the reaction. The stearic acid was then charged, mixed and heated to 140° F. after which the dimethyl sulfate was charged in increments sufficient to maintain the temperature of the reaction mixture at 140-170° F. The reaction is exothermic and the end point of the reaction is indicated to some degree when an exotherm is no longer obtained. When the reaction was completed, the resultant mixture was allowed to cool. The foregoing method produced a reaction mixture which was analyzed by NMR analysis

showing that the mixture obtained had the following components:

	%
Quaternary Ammonium compound	46
Fatty Acid	22
Tertiary Amine and Amine Salt	19
Methyl Ester	13

Although the invention has been described by reference to some embodiments, it is not intended that the novel method or the mixture obtained thereby as well as the fabric softening article of manufacture and the detergent containing a fabric softening amount of the mixture be limited thereby but that certain embodiments are intended being included as falling within the broad scope and spirit of the foregoing disclosure and the following claims.

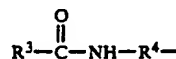
We claim:

1. A method of producing a mixture of quaternary ammonium compound, fatty acid, fatty acid ester, and tertiary amine salt by reacting in a solvent free system, a tertiary amine, quaternizing agent, and fatty acid each in an amount so that said mixture will contain at least a quaternary ammonium compound, fatty acid, fatty acid ester and tertiary amine salt wherein said tertiary amine has the formula:



wherein R, R¹ or R² are:

- (1) a linear or branched chain aliphatic saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon group having up to about 22 carbon atoms;
- (2) a hydroxy lower alkyl group;
- (3) an alkyl amide alkylene group of the formula;

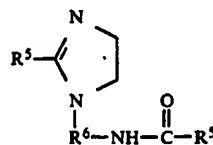


where R⁴ is lower alkylene and wherein R³ is (1), (2), (4) or (5);

- (4) a lower alkoxy group;
- (5) a poly(oxy)loweralkylene group;

so that at least one of R, R¹, R² is one of said hydrocarbon groups or one of said hydroxy lower alkyl groups;

or said tertiary amine is an imidazoline of the formula;

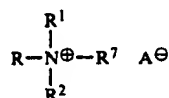


wherein R⁵ is a linear or branched chain aliphatic saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon group having up to about 22 carbon atoms and R⁶ is a lower alkylene group,

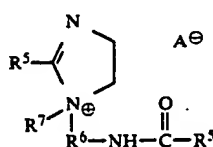
said quaternizing agent being capable of producing a quaternary ammonium compound having anions A^- ;

said fatty acid is a linear or branched chain saturated or unsaturated fatty acid having from about 12 to about 22 carbon atoms;

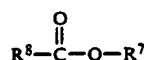
said quaternary ammonium compound having the formula:



or

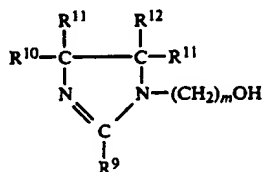


and the salts of (I) and (II) wherein R^- is hydrogen; said fatty acid ester having the formula:

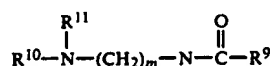


wherein R^8 is a linear or branched chain, aliphatic saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon group having from about 11 to about 21 carbon atoms where said tertiary amine, quaternizing agent and fatty acid are reacted with one another in an amount so that said mixture obtained contains about 10 wt. % to about 80 wt. % of said quaternary ammonium compound, about 15 wt. % to about 70 wt. % of said salt, about 1 wt. % to about 70 wt. % of said ester and about 5 wt. % to about 70 wt. % of said fatty acid wherein the ratio of said quaternary ammonium compound to said salt is from about 2:1 to about 1:2 on a weight basis.

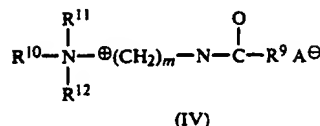
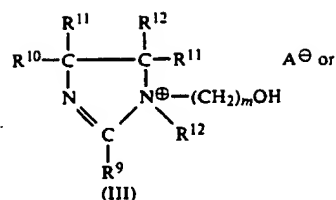
2. The method of claim 1 where said amine is an imidazoline having the formula:



or an amine of the formula:



and said quaternary ammonium compound has the formula:



where

R^9 is alkyl or alkenyls having about 8 to about 30 carbon atoms;

R^{10} and R^{11} are independently hydrogen or alkyl having up to about 4 carbon atoms;

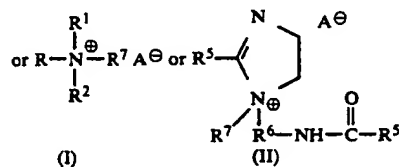
R^{12} is alkyl having up to about 4 carbon atoms; and the salts of (III) or (IV) where R^{12} on the nitrogen atom is hydrogen.

3. The method of any of claims 1 or 2 where said tertiary amine, quaternizing agent and fatty acid are reacted with one another in an amount so that said mixture obtained contains about 35 wt. % to about 55 wt. % of said quaternary ammonium compound, about 10 wt. % to about 30 wt. % of said salt, about 5 wt. % to about 25 wt. % of said ester and about 15 wt. % to about 35 wt. % of said fatty acid wherein the ratio of said quaternary ammonium compound to said salt is from about 2:1 to about 1:2 on a weight basis.

4. The method of claim 1 where said quaternary ammonium compound is (I) or wherein R , R^1 and R^2 groups is a branched chain or linear, aliphatic saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon group having from about 12 to about 22 carbon atoms and the balance, if any, of said R , R^1 and R^2 groups is a lower alkyl group.

5. The method of claim 4 where A is a lower alkyl sulfate group; and where R , R^1 and R^2 is said hydrocarbon group, it is saturated.

6. As a composition of matter, a solvent free mixture of a quaternary ammonium compound having the formula:

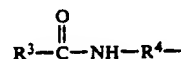


where R , R^1 and R^2 are

(1) linear or branched chain aliphatic saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon group having up to about 22 carbon atoms;

(2) a hydroxy lower alkyl group;

(3) an alkyl amido alkylene group of the formula,



where R^4 is lower alkylene and R^3 is any of R , R^1 or R^2 ;

(4) a lower alkoxy group;

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(5) a poly(oxyloweralkylene) group;
so that at least one of R, R¹ or R² is one of said hydrocarbon groups or one of said hydroxy lower alkyl groups

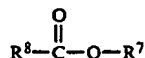
where R⁵ is a linear or branched chain aliphatic saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon group having up to about 22 carbon atoms and R⁶ is a lower alkylene group,

where A⁻ is an anion;

a linear or branched chain saturated or unsaturated fatty acid having from about 12 to about 22 carbon atoms;

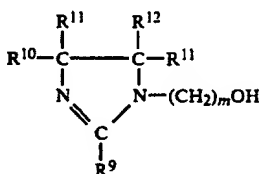
a tertiary amine salt having formula (I) or (II) where R⁷ is hydrogen

and a fatty acid ester having the formula:

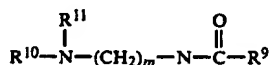


where R⁸ is a linear or branched chain, aliphatic saturated or unsaturated group having from about 11 to about 21 carbon atoms.

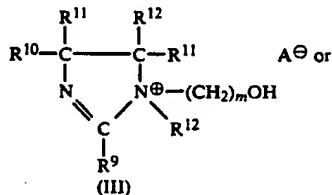
7. The composition of claim 6 where said amine is an imidazoline having the formula:



or an amine of the formula:

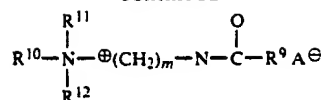


said quaternary ammonium compound has the formula



12

-continued



(IV)

where

R⁹ is alkyl or alkenyls having about 8 to about 30 carbon atoms;

R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are independently hydrogen or alkyl having up to about 4 carbon atoms;

R¹² is alkyl having up to about 4 carbon atoms; and the salts of (III) or (IV) where R¹² on the nitrogen atom is hydrogen.

8. The composition of any of claims 6 or 7 where said tertiary amine, quaternizing agent and fatty acid are present in an amount of about 10 wt. % to about 80 wt. % of said quaternary ammonium compound, about 15 wt. % to about 70 wt. % of said salt, about 1 wt. % to about 70 wt. % of said ester and about 5 wt. % to about 70 wt. % of said fatty acid wherein the ratio of said quaternary ammonium compound to said salt, is from about 2:1 to about 1:2 on a weight basis.

9. The composition of any of claims 6 or 7 where said tertiary amine, quaternizing agent and fatty acid are present in an amount so that said mixture contains about 35 wt. % to about 55 wt. % of said quaternary ammonium compound, about 10 wt. % to about 30 wt. % of said salt, about 5 wt. % to about 25 wt. % of said ester and about 15 wt. % to about 35 wt. % of said fatty acid wherein the ratio of said quaternary ammonium compound to said salt is from about 2:1 to about 1:2 on a weight basis.

10. The mixture of claim 6 where said quaternary ammonium compound is (I) and wherein at least one of said R, R¹ and R² groups is a branched chain or linear, aliphatic saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon group having from about 12 to about 22 carbon atoms and the balance, if any, of said R, R¹ and R² groups is a lower alkyl group.

11. The mixture of claim 9 where A⁻ is a lower alkyl sulfate group and where R, R¹ and R² is said hydrocarbon group it is saturated.

12. A fabric softening article of manufacture comprising a fabric softening amount of any of the mixtures of claims 6 or 7, operatively associated with a substrate that will release said mixture to a fabric under fabric softening conditions.

13. The article of claim 12 where said substrate is a fabric.

14. The article of claim 12 where said substrate is a porous polymeric material.

15. A fabric cleaning composition comprising a detergent in combination with a fabric softening amount of the mixtures of any of claims 6 or 7.

16. The composition of claim 15 where said detergent is a synthetic detergent.

17. The composition of claim 15 where said detergent is a soap.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 5,221,794
DATED : June 22, 1993
INVENTOR(S) : Jeannene A. Ackerman, et al.

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Column 1, line 17: after "solvents" insert ---
Column 4, line 35: after "include" delete ---:,--
Column 5, line 33: "R9" should read --R⁹--
Column 7, line 65: after "obtained" insert ---

Column 12, line 21, Claim 8: "wt. of" should
read --wt. % of--

Signed and Sealed this
Seventeenth Day of May, 1994

Attest:



BRUCE LEHMAN

Attesting Officer

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks